

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N°. 908.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1804.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### CHEAP GOODS.

### Macoun & Tilford,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main street, an extensive, elegant assortment of

**CHEAP MERCHANTIZE,** of the latest European importations, chiefly purchased from vendue houses, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices that Goods are sold at in this state, for Cash. They have also a large and general assortment of

### BOOKS,

of the latest publications; and keep a constant supply of

### NAILS,

made of the best Pennsylvania Iron, at their Nail Manufactory.

Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

### FOR SALE,

At a reduced price in Cash and personal property at valuation, the following

### Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1-4 acres half of 433 1-2 entered by John May, around the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth—Patented 10th July, 1786.

1533 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres part of Samuel Meredith's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acres, entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilson's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

GEO. M. BIBB.  
Lexington, Jan. 3, 1804.

*State of Kentucky,*  
Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.

Joseph Rogers, complainant,  
against

John Fowler,  
Thomas Bodley & C. defendants,  
Cuthbert Banks,

*IN CHANCERY.*

THE defendant, John Fowler, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; that another be posted at the door of the Court house for Fayette county, and that a copy be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

(A copy.) Teste, THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

*State of Kentucky.*  
Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.

John Collins, complainant,  
against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant,  
*IN CHANCERY.*

John Hall, complainant,  
against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

*IN CHANCERY.*

THE defendant, Ebenezer S. Platt, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; that another be posted at the door of the Court house for Fayette county, and that a copy be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

(A copy.) Teste, THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

*MY MILL*

I am now in complete order for manufac-

turing of FLOUR, having a

SHELLING MILL, by which the fifth

of the weavel is extracted from

the grain, with the assistance of the

Screen and Fan. Also a first rate

pair of French Burrs. I will to

purchase two or three thousand bushels of Wheat.

JOHN M'CALL,  
Near the Cross Plains,

Fayette county, Jan. 23d, 1804.

### RAGS.

Three cents per pound, or 18s. per hundred weight, given for clean

linen or cotton rags, at Charles's printing office, Lexington.

### FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Fayette, on the heads of Lindsey's run, 8 miles from Lexington, containing 200 acres; 80 acres cleared, a young apple orchard of nearly 200 trees, and other fruit trees of different kinds. In point of quality, timber and situation, this farm is excelled by none in the state—there are two springs included in the improvement, which run a considerable part of the year; and two wells of never failing water—the buildings are neither of the first nor last quality—an indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Robt. Marshall.

Fayette county, } Jan. 10, 1804. 2m\*

*State of Kentucky.*

Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.

Matthew Walton, complainant,  
against

Nathaniel Massie, & } defendants.

Frederick Ridgely, } Frederick Ridgely.

*IN CHANCERY.*

THE defendant, Massie, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; that another be posted at the door of the Court house for Fayette county, and that a copy be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

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*State of Kentucky.*

Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.

John Collins, complainant,  
against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

*IN CHANCERY.*

John Hall, complainant,  
against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

*IN CHANCERY.*

THE defendant having failed to enter his appearance in these suits, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the complainants' bills; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; that another be posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that a copy be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

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Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.

John Collins, complainant,  
against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

*IN CHANCERY.*

John Hall, complainant,  
against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

*IN CHANCERY.*

THE defendant having failed to enter his appearance in these suits, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the complainants' bills; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; that another be posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that a copy be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

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against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

*IN CHANCERY.*

John Hall, complainant,  
against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

*IN CHANCERY.*

THE defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next March Term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; that another be posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that a copy be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

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against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

*IN CHANCERY.*

John Hall, complainant,  
against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

*IN CHANCERY.*

THE defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next March Term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; that another be posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that a copy be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

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against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

*IN CHANCERY.*

John Hall, complainant,  
against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

*IN CHANCERY.*

No. XI.

Markets relative to the Farmer and  
Merchant.

2 Market relative to the Merchant.  
I NOW come to the second point under consideration, to wit: the general advantages of the full operation of the plan proposed.

When our shipments are made in keel boats, the expence of exportation will be considerably diminished, because, from the peculiar mode of navigating these vessels, the number of hands need not be so great. A keel boat may, occasionally, carry a sail, which will greatly lessen the necessity for labour. In this case, it will receive the combined action of the current, in wafting along, and of the wind to expedite its passage. The flat bottom boat, on the contrary, can receive no more motion, than what is given to it by the current, and the labour of several oarsmen. If the wind should blow towards the prow of the vessel, it cannot take advantage of it in shifting towards the most accessible points; but being compelled to pursue one course alone, the only motion given to it is by the oar.—Hence the necessity of much labour, and hence the injuries which the merchants sustain, in the article of expence, delays in the voyage, and the losses which frequently arise, from committing their boats to the management of careless and unskillful navigators.—Hence, also, arises the necessity of making a return through the Eastern States, or by the route of the wilderness. All these circumstances, I am aware, have heretofore damped the spirit of enterprise on the Mississippi, and compelled our merchants to sell their goods for cash, and to export it from the country for merchandize, on account of the superior cash, with which the trade might be managed. But I have uniformly endeavoured to exhibit the evil tendency of this kind of commerce, by a series of arguments, drawn, I trust, from the most correct principles of economy. These arguments, whilst they explained the injuries we sustain, were equally calculated to shew the advantages that would result from doing all our commercial business by the route of the Mississippi.

A most important effect that will arise from this plan, will be, that a conflant market will be opened for such produce as may be exported. In this case, the merchant might afford to give a higher price for produce, and consequently be enabled to collect such quantities as to make several trips a year to market. His profits would be in proportion to the number of voyages which would be made down the river, provided they were well timed, and the state of the market prudently consulted. In the present state of trade, however, he sells altogether for cash, which is never in very active circulation, and at most, does not make more than two importations per annum. He is compelled to sell with a very small profit to enable him to make his remittances; which in the Atlantic cities, are required in three, six and nine months.

—It will be easily seen, from these circumstances, that the cash trade, must yield considerably, even in point of profit, to a mode of commerce, natural in itself, which does not retard the prosperity of the state; but which will give a rise to the price of produce, and enable the merchant to make a dozen exportations of profitable commodities to market, where he makes one of cash.

I have before shewn that money was the true representative sign of labour; and that whenever this medium became lax in its circulation, that that labour must become inert and languid. But where the whole mercantile body unite with the determination of vending out their goods for produce as well as for cash, with the idea of exporting the former, the representative signs of labour are very much increased, and it becomes active and profitable. Every piece of merchandize is a representative sign, as long as it is given in exchange for the products of labour. The facility with which it may be procured, gives encouragement to that labour; and commands a larger proportion of it than where those representative signs are only to be procured for cash, which cannot at all times be obtained.

Let us apply these remarks to the subject under consideration. The merchant determines to take produce for his merchandize from the farmer, instead of confining his sales to the cash business altogether. The farmer being the principal consumer, finds that he can furnish himself with necessary articles for the product of his farm, when he is not able to afford the circulating medium. This circumstance gives activity to his industry to live with more ease. He fills the home markets with his commodities, which are open for its reception, and supplies all his wants. When on the contrary, he is compelled to pay cash, and when his produce will not command what he stands in need of, he is content to yield up the small portion of money which he may command, whilst his farm is neither half cultivated, nor does he supply himself with half the necessities

he may want. The great advantage, therefore, of turning our trade into such a channel as to make every piece of merchandize equally a representative sign of labour, with every piece of coin, will greatly enhance the arts of industry; and produce that coalition and dependence between the merchant and farmer, which shall consolidate their activity in promoting the happiness of each other, & the general prosperity of the country.

We sustain a material injury at the present time, by not importing our goods through the Mississippi, in consequence of the high price of tonnage at Orleans and the Natchez.—A much larger proportion of exports are made from these places than imports. The effect is, that it is often with difficulty that such vessels as visit the Mississippi, can get lading to the port of their destination. In consequence of this circumstance, the owners of vessels charge a most exorbitant freightage out of the river, to make up the deficiency of expence, acquired by an inbound voyage under ballast.—Whenever this is the case, the price of produce at market, is considerably reduced to insure a sale. Such at least has been the case, upon the adventures of the Western merchants, and upon those of such farmers as have exported their produce to Orleans.

But if our importations were made through the Mississippi, this cause would not exist. The vessels which would arrive in the river, would be generally full freighted; and they would not be compelled to charge higher for tonnage than in ordinary cases, where the in-bound as well as out-bound voyage, both yielded them a profit. This of course, would prevent any impression being made on the sales of produce at market. The Western merchant would in general get a better price than he does at present; with this material advantage also, that the price of tonnage would be more steady, and the market in general less subject to fluctuation.

In a former part of these reflections, I have observed that a considerable disproportion existed between the quantity of goods imported into the state, and the quantity of produce sent out. Allowing that the mercantile body, from the usual mode of doing business, must be generally indebted to the Atlantic merchant, it follows that the deficit must be made up in cash, to support his credit. It is this circumstance which places the balance of trade against the western country, that has been the cause of so much reprobation in the course of these reflections. A balance against a country had better consist of any other species of commodity than of the circulating medium. Where a large sum of money is every year going out of the community, all classes of society, in a greater or lesser degree feel the impression because it is the only truly active representative of labour, which must become lax in proportion as the means decline that usually call it into activity; because it can purchase the necessities of life, when they cannot be procured by the more bulky and less exchangeable commodities at market; and because money from its superior exchangeability is the medium through which commerce itself is rendered of service to every class of society. But where the deficit is made up in the productions of the soil, it is from a source, which even increases its own opulence at the same time that it discharges a debt.

Now the great advantage of making all remittances through the Mississippi, will be the equality that will be preserved between the importation of merchandize and the exportation of produce. The mind should be extremely solicitous on this subject. We are differently situated from any other part of the United States. Our money is an object that should be kept in circulation among ourselves; for if it once disappears it does not so suddenly return as in communities differently situated. The state of Pennsylvania may pay to the state of Virginia, £500,000 per annum, and it would not be so seriously felt in Pennsylvania, as the exportation of 100,000 dollars from the state of Kentucky; because such is the active communication between these two states, that it would soon regain its former position in Pennsylvania. But when it goes from the western country, it only returns by the slow and gradual means of emigration, or by such other means as necessity compels our citizens to adopt.

Hence the necessity of directing our commerce in its natural channel. The Mississippi is that channel; and that although many discouraging impediments may at first present themselves to retard our efforts towards reformation, yet they must, and will be attended with success. Prudence, courage and enterprise are absolutely necessary to establish our commercial system upon wise and permanent principles. We know not our own resources until they are brought into action. Every experiment will throw new light upon the subject; and shew our capacity to remove obstacles that were hitherto deemed impregnable.

ARISTIDES.

HIBERNIAN VISITOR.

LETTER III.

MY DEAR SIR,  
I AM most disappointed in the literary institutions of Kentucky. I was taught to expect that they were considered as objects of

the first importance both by the people and the legislature. They were a prominent subject in all the histories of the country which I had seen. They were noticed by travellers—celebrated in the newspapers—and pompously paraded in the statue book. Judge then my surprise when upon a closer view, I discovered them to be great only upon paper, and that they became insignificant and contemptible as they were approached. Your academies sunk below our parish schools—and your college was not to be compared to our most insignificant academies—academies known only in their respective neighborhoods, and not considered as national.

Men must be much disposed to magnify their own, when institutions like these are presented in such glowing colours to the attention of the world; or they must deceive themselves, or intend to deceive others. And the policy which would lead to the latter, must be flatly

deceived, when the most inexperienced can so easily detect the imposition.

Yet with no schools to lay the foundation for instruction, and no libraries in which to gather the lessons of experience, you gravely declare that you are the most enlightened people in the world!

I proceed in my inquiries, and ask you for the proofs?

Where are your enlightened men? where are those characters so distinguished for their science and virtue, so towering above the rest of the creation? You appear to have few or no literary characters: and when I do not see many of those, I cannot augur much in favor of the general knowledge of the people. I ask for literary institutions—for academies and seats of learning—which are to instruct a rising generation, and whence must have derived your boasted information? If you have no institutions of the kind, or if what you have are torpid and motionless, I cannot but wonder how this malus of knowledge has crept among the people.

Judging from rules like these, and believing that I can ascertain with tolerable accuracy the state of mind in any country by the state of her scholastic institutions, it is among the first enquiries which I always make: and it was accordingly the first which I made upon my arrival among you.

I heard of no public institution between Limestone and Paris, a distance of 50 miles, and apparently inhabited by a rich and independent people. At the latter place, indeed, I heard of a nominal academy, conducted by a single teacher, and not filled by a single student whose pursuits were scientific or classical; all appearing to be much engaged in the pursuits of the mechanical and imitative branches of education.

At Lexington, the boasted seat of the science and refinement of your country I inquired for the UNIVERSITY, a high sounding name, promising much, and often disappointing the expectation of inquirers. Mine were then not satisfied. There were professors, but few students; and the latter appeared to be composed generally of youth in the pursuit of the inferior and less dignified departments of literature, to the almost total rejection of scientific and classical learning; their education taking no wide spreading circle, not calculated to form the scholar, the statesman or the divine, and barely sufficient to enable them to muse an idle hour, or entertain an ignorant company of loungers.

This low state of the University promised little in favour of the intellectual faculties of the people: but the opinion which the students appeared to entertain of scientific and classical learning, promised less in favour of the institutions of the university. With respect to classical learning, the students spoke of it contemptuously; and this was the conduct of those who were engaged in the study of it. From this circumstance, I should be apt to suspect that they were not properly instructed; for I never knew a man to speak contemptuously of classical learning, when he perfectly understood it.—None but will admit that it is useless when the student is merely taught to confute & to parse it. He will then at best be but a smatterer, and is only qualified to act the pedant throughout life. It will serve to raise him in the estimation of those who are more ignorant than himself, but will not refine his taste or correct his judgement, or in any respect make him a more useful citizen.

Then to speak freely to you upon this subject I must add, that from all these circumstances, I judge there is something wanting in the university. When the student is engaged in these studies, I suspect that the various beauties of the works which he reads are not pointed out to him, or any information conveyed by which his taste is improved and refined. I suspect that he is neither instructed how to imitate the original or to engrave those beauties into his native tongue. The time then which he walks upon those authors must be lost: and no wonder that he should adopt a common opinion, that the study is entirely useless: he does not perceive himself to be improved: he sees none of those beauties which have been the admiration of ages; he is unable to seek for them; and he at last wonders why his pursuit had not been different. If he communicates these impressions to other students they reciprocate them, for they are not better informed than himself. And thus a general dislike to the study takes place, to the surprise of the master or professor, who in all cases requiring, and generally meeting with implicit obedience, never looks for the cause of an evil in his own conduct.

I offer no opinion as to the utility of the learned languages: but whether they are useful to the extent they are represented or not,—whatever good might result from them must be lost to the students of the university by its present mode of education.

I shall pursue other subjects relative to the university in my next letter.

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MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, accompanying sundry documents relative to a delivery of possession, on the 20th ultimo, by the Commissary of the French Republic, to the Commissioners of the United States of America, of the Territory of LOUISIANA.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

IN execution of the act of the present session of congress, for taking possession of Louisiana, as ceded to us by France, and for the temporary government thereof, Governor Claiborne of the Mississippi territory, and General Wilkinson were appointed commissioners to receive possession. They proceeded with such regular troops as had been assembled at Fort Adams, from the nearest posts, and with some militia of the Mississippi territory, to New Orleans. To be prepared for any thing unexpected which might arise out of the transaction, a respectable body of militia was ordered to be in readiness in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and a part of those of Tennessee was moved on to the Natchez. No occasion, however, arose for their services. Our commissioners, on their arrival at N. Orleans, found the province already delivered by the commissioners of Spain to that of France, who delivered it over to them on the 20th day of December, as appears by their declaratory accompanying this. Governor Claiborne being duly invested with the powers heretofore exercised by the governor and intendant of Louisiana, assumed the government on the same day, and, for the maintenance of law and order, immediately issued the proclamation and address now communicated.

On this important acquisition, so favorable to the immediate interests of our Western citizens, so auspicious to the peace and security of the nation in general, which adds to our country, territories so extensive and fertile, and to our citizens new brethren to partake of the blessings of freedom and self government, I offer to Congress and our country, my sincere congratulations.

TH : JEFFERSON.

January 16, 1804.

City of New Orleans,

Dec. 20th, 1803.

SIR,

WE have the satisfaction to announce to you, that the province of Louisiana was this day surrendered to the United States by the commissioners of France; and to add, that the flag of our country was raised in this City amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants.

The enclosed is a copy of an instrument of writing which was signed and exchanged by the commissioners of the two governments, and is designed as a record of this interesting transaction.

Accept assurances of our respectful consideration.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

JA : WILKINSON.

The honorable James Madison,  
Secretary of state, City of Washington.

The undersigned William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson, commissioners or agents of the United States, agreeable to the full powers they have received from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, under date of the 3rd October, 1803, and twenty eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, (8 Brumaire, 12 year of the French Republic) counter-signed by the Secretary of State James Madison, and citizen Peter Clement Laussat, Colonial Prefect, and commissioner of the French government for the delivery in the name of the French Republic of the country, territories &

dependencies of Louisiana, to the commissioners or agents of the United States, conformably to the powers, commission, and special mandate which he has received in the name of the French people from citizen Bonaparte, first consul, under date of the 6th June, 1803 (17 Prairial, 11 year of the French Republic) countersigned by the Secretary of State, Hugues Mare, and by his excellency the minister of marine and colonies Decres, do certify by these presents that on this day, Tuesday the 20 December, 1803 of the Christian era, (28th Brumaire, 12 year of the French republic) being convened in the hall of the Hotel de Ville of New-Orleans, accompanied on both sides by the chiefs and officers of the army and navy, by the municipality and divers respectable citizens of their respective republics, the said William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson delivered to the said citizen Laussat their aforesaid full powers by which it evidently appears that full power and authority has been given them jointly and severally to take possession of and to occupy the territories ceded by France to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day of April last past, (10 Floreal) and for that purpose to repair to the said territory and there to execute and perform all such acts and things, touching the premises, as may be necessary for fulfilling their appointment conformably to the said treaty and the laws of the United States, & thereupon the said citizen Laussat declared that in virtue of and in the terms of the powers, commission and special mandate dated at St. Cloud, 6th June 1803 of the Christian era, (17 Prairial 11 year of the French republic) he put from that moment, the said commissioners of the United States in possession of the country, territories and dependencies of Louisiana, conformably to the 1. 2. 4 and 5th articles of the treaty & the two conventions, concluded & signed the 30th April 1803, (10 Floreal 11th year of the French republic) between the French republic and the United States of America, by citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, and Messieurs Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe, ministers plenipotentiary of the United States, all three furnished with full powers, of which treaty and two conventions the ratifications made by the first consul of the French republic, on the one part, & the president of the U. States, by, and with the advice and consent of Senate, on the other part, have been exchanged and mutually received at the City of Washington, the 21st October 1803, 28 Vendemiaire 12 year of the French republic, by citizen Louis Andre Pichon, chargé des affaires of the French republic, near the United States, on the part of France, and by James Madison, secretary of state of the United States, on the part of the United States, according to the *procès verbal* drawn up on the same day; and the present delivery of the country is made to them; to the end, that in conformity with the object of the said treaty the sovereignty and property of the colony or province of Louisiana may pass to the said United States, under the same clauses and conditions as it had been ceded by Spain to France, in virtue of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, on the 1 October, 1800 (9th Vendemiaire, 9 year) between these two last powers, which has since received its execution by the actual re-entrance of the French republic into possession of the said colony or province.

And the said citizen Laussat in consequence at this present time, delivered to the said commissioners of the United States, in this public sitting, the keys of the City of New-Orleans, declaring that he discharges from their oaths of fidelity towards the French republic, the citizens and inhabitants of Louisiana, who shall choose to remain under the dominion of the United States.

And that it may forever appear the undersigned have signed the *procès verbal* of this important and solemn act, in the French and English languages, and have sealed it with their seals, and have caused it to be countersigned by their secretaries of commission, the day, month and year above written.

(Signed)  
Wm. C. C. Claiborne, (Seal.)  
James Wilkinson, (Seal.)  
Laussat, (Seal.)

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS  
TO THE CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Fellow Citizens of Louisiana,  
ON the great and interesting event now finally consummated, an event fo ad-

vantageous to yourselves, and so glorious to United America, I cannot forbear offering you my warmest congratulations. The wise policy of the Consul of France has, by the cession of Louisiana to the United States, secured to you, a connection beyond the reach of change, and to your posterity the sure inheritance of freedom. The American people receive you as brothers; and I will hasten to extend to you a participation in those inestimable rights, which have formed the basis of their own unexampled prosperity. Under the auspices of the American government, you may confidently rely upon the security of your liberty, your property, and the religion of your choice.—You may with equal certainty, rest assured, that your commerce will be promoted, and your agriculture cherished; in a word, that your true interests will be the primary objects of our national legislature. In return for these benefits, the United States will be amply remunerated, if your growing attachment to the constitution of our country, and your veneration for the principles on which it is founded, be duly proportioned to the blessings which they will confer. Among your first duties therefore, you should cultivate with assiduity among yourselves, the advancement of political information, you should guide the rising generation in the paths of republican economy and virtue; you should encourage literature, for without the advantages of education, your descendants will be unable to appreciate the intrinsic worth of the government transmitted to them.

As for myself, fellow citizens, accept a sincere assurance, that during my continuance in the situation in which the President of the United States has been pleased to place me, every exertion will be made on my part, to foster your internal happiness, and forward your general welfare, for it is only by such means, that I can secure to myself, the approbation of those great and just men who preside in the councils of our nation.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE  
New-Orleans, 20th December, 1803.

## 100 Dollars reward.

AN away from the subscriber, living in Knox county, Richland creek, Kentucky, on the 26th day of August last,

Negro Man named NAT,  
about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, he is neither a coal black nor a yellow, but between the two; his hair denotes a mulatto, which he formerly tied behind and platted his ear locks, smooth face, he is branded on the left jaw with an O, and on the throat he was cut with a knife, which has left a faint scar; when questioned close he cannot utter a word to; some time, but will go "tit, tit," and then the word will come out sharp and quick. It do suppose he is concealed by some villain or villains, who will probably attempt to take him over the Ohio. I will give the above reward for the villain and negro, or 2 dollars for the negro alone; and who secures the said negro and villain in any jail, so that I get them, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home to me.

Thomas Johnson.  
January 14, 1804.

### FOR SALE,

BY the subscribers, in the town of Lexington, the out LOTS whereon they live, together with BRICK-YARD and OIL MILL. As we mean to leave the state, a bargain may be had and a considerable credit will be given for part of the value of said property.

JOHN & WM. BOBB.

Feb. 3, 1804.

PUBLIC NOTICE----THAT by virtue of an order of the Paris Circuit court, in a suit in chancery depending in the same, wherein Davis and Copes are complainants, and George Shortridge is defendant, appointing us, the subscribers, commissioners to sell all the interest and claim of said Shortridge in and to \$500 acres of Land, mortgaged by said Shortridge to said Davis and Copes, which mortgage has been foreclosed by an interlocutory decree of said court---We shall attend on the premises, lying on Green creek, in the county of Bourbon, entered in the name of John Donaldson, and on the 8th day of March next, shall proceed to sell the said Land to the highest bidder, for ready money.

W. KELLY,  
H. BRENT,  
THOS. HUGHES.

Feb. 3, 1804.

### TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the first day of the next May county court, to be held for Henderson county, we shall motion said court to establish a town and appoint trustees for the same, agreeably to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided, on our land in said county, on the Ohio river, about a mile and a half below the mouth of Highland creek, and about four miles above the mouth of the Wabash river.

John Gray,  
Willis Morgan.

February 1, 1804.

2am3mt

Nicholas County.

Taken up by Thomas Hawkins, on Cassady's creek, near the Upper Blue Lick, a Bay Mare, fourteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, motley face, near hind foot white, hind all round, natural trotter; appraised to 75 dollars, before me,

Alexander Blaie, J. P. N.

October 26, 1803.

Taken up by Thomas Parker in Bourbon county, on the waters of Sylas run, One Sorrel Horse, about fourteen hands one inch high, no brand perceptible, large blaze in his face, bob tail, shod before supposed to be fourteen or fifteen years old; appraised to 710.

David Clarkson.



"True to his charge—  
He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lamb'ting at his back."

LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 7.

ERRATA.  
In the second letter of the "HIBERNIAN VISITOR":—

2d column, line 16, for fictitious read factitious.

37 from the bottom for factitious read factitious.

For some time past considerable anxiety has existed in the public mind to discover the mother of an infant, found at the door of Maj. Morrison, in this town, on the morning of the 9th ultimo. With a view of rescuing the reputation of several innocent females from suspicion, a number of gentlemen offered a reward of two hundred dollars to any person giving such information as would enable them to discover the mother of the child.—On Saturday last the requisite information was lodged with them, and on Sunday a young woman by the name of Majors, living five or six miles from town, was taken and brought to this place, when she confessed she was the mother.

The Legislature of the state of Delaware have rejected the amendment to the Constitution respecting the mode of electing a president and vice-president; and have, we understand, adopted a resolution declaring the proceedings of Congress on this subject inconsistent with the interest, peace, and happiness of the several states, and also unconstitutional.

Nat. Int.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, Va.

"A Member of the Legislature has received a letter from Col. MERCER, who accompanied Col. MONROE to Europe, stating that there was every prospect of an immediate peace between France and Great-Britain; that there would be a change of ministry in England—Sheridan and Fox commanding—and that Bonaparte had determined to level down the government of France upon true republican principles."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1804.

Capt. Greenman, who arrived at Providence on the 4th inst. informs, that he left Lisbon about the 24th Nov. At this time, an account was published in the Lisbon papers, that a number of French gun-boats, with 6000 troops on board, having been manoeuvring on the coast of France, were cut off from shore by some British frigates and cutters, when a desperate action took place; many of the gun-boats were reported to have been sunk, 4000 troops drowned, and two thousand captured & landed in England—Capt. Greenman adds that bets were depending at Lisbon on the authenticity of this intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Paris papers to the 2d inst. state that Bonaparte had not then left the capital; but private advices state his arrival on the coast on Thursday last. A few days previous to the above date he went on board a gun boat on the Seine, and exercised the men in the manouvers of invasion; they had as usual their knapsacks on their backs, and their muskets slung to their sides. It appears, however, that the Consul has at length consented not to risk his person and fortune" in the hopeless expedition against this country.—

According to private letters, the farcical ceremony of entreaty took place on the 27th ult. The hour of three on the 28th was appointed for the deputations from all the constituted authorities to wait on him, & beseech him not to hazard their prosperity and the welfare of the state, by exposing himself to the perils of the expedition. The eagerness and impatience of his friends and the legislative bodies, however, precipitated the affecting scene, and at 2 o'clock there was posted on the walls of the Palais Royal the following placard:

St. Cloud, Oct. 27, 6 o'clock in the Evening.

"The country is saved once more—Bonaparte will not leave it."

The orators of the Senate, and the Tribunal, attempted in vain to address the First Consul; their agitation, gentle souls, overcame them. One of these (M. de Jancourt) incapable of giving expression to his feelings, threw himself at the feet of the Consul and extended his arms towards him.—Bonaparte sprang forward, and folded him in his arms. A mixture of prayers, tears and embraces succeeded. The First Consul began to be affected, and the scene terminated by his concession to the wishes of the French nation! Such was the farcical scene exhibited on the truly ridiculous occasion. What an insulting mockery!

Gen. Lemarais, aid-de-camp to the First Consul, is appointed to protect the coast from Brest to Concale.

Gen. Sebastian is appointed to in-

spect the coast from the mouth of event to our fleet on the Irish station."

Gen. Malher, commanding the detachment of la Dyle, has just been appointed by government to command a division of the Army of England.

A letter from on board the Victory, at Toulon, states, that a detachment from Lord Nelson's fleet was in readiness to make an attack upon several French ships of war, lying under the batteries of Marsailles, & no doubt was entertained of its success.

The Spaniards have at last begun to arm some of their ships; three line of battle ships have been put into commission at Cartagena, and they are getting them ready for sea.

The Spaniards all now consider a war as inevitable, though they have the fullest reliance that we shall hurry them into it, but permit them to chuse their own time for declaring war.

They have now very nearly got all their treasure home, within these few months, to the amount of sixty-seven millions of dollars.—(I speak from the official returns of the Custom-House at Cadiz.) They are sending troops to their colonies to put them in a state of defence; upwards of 1200 men sailed from Cadiz on the 12th Oct. for Vera-Cruz, and they are now beginning to arm their navy; when they have every thing prepared they will then declare war against us, with a formal appeal to all the world of our unprovoked and wanton aggressions, though a nation of Quakers would scarcely have suffered or borne one half of what we have hitherto quietly submitted to from Spain.

November 15.

The belief that the Brest fleet had put to sea, was so prevalent yesterday that we mentioned it, though we did not pledge ourselves for the authenticity of the rumor.

This morning we received the Cork mercantile Chronicle, printed at Cork on Wednesday, November 9, from which we have extracted the following:

Cork Chronicle office, 4 o'clock.

"His majesty's frigate, the Diamond, capt. Elphinstone, arrived yesterday evening at the Cove, and sailed again at the break of day this morning. The Diamond, which belongs to Admiral Cornwallis's squadron off Brest, sail in with two line of battle ships and some frigates; and in consequence of their not answering her signals, she stood off when they shaped their course for Cape Clear. The Diamond in consequence made Cove harbor, in order to apprise Lord Gardner of the circumstance, and his lordship with his usual vigor and decision, has taken such measures, that we hope to announce the arrival of the enemy's squadron in our harbor in the course of a few days.—

We have four 74's off the Cape, and it would be idle to mix any doubts of the consequences which must ensue from their falling in with the enemy. We count upon their capture as certain.

Such is the intelligence communicated in the Cork paper. But our readers will find, we believe the following statement to be correct:—

"As captain Thomas Elphinstone in the Diamond, was cruising off L'Orient, on the morning of the 7th inst. He observed two large ships to the Westward, but the weather coming on hazy, he lost sight of them, supposing them to be a part of the enemy's squadron steering for Ireland, he bore away for that coast and the legislative bodies, however, precipitated the affecting scene, and at 2 o'clock there was posted on the walls of the Palais Royal the following placard:

St. Cloud, Oct. 27, 6 o'clock in the Evening.

"The country is saved once more—

Bonaparte will not leave it."

In consequence, Capt. Elphinstone conveyed this intelligence with all possible dispatch to Admiral Lord Gardner, off Bantry Bay; but the last mentioned ships are the Minotaur of 74 guns, and another British line of battle ship, destined to reinforce Lord Gardner, neither of which, unfortunately, had observed the Diamond's signal. The ships first seen off L'Orient, were a French 74 and frigate, supposed to be pushing for Brest.

It is probably the Diamond frigate which is alluded to in the following information which we received this morning from

BRISTOL, Nov. 14.

"A vessel arrived yesterday in this port from Cork, which states, that on her passage she met with one of our frigates, who informed her that she had seen the FRENCH FLEET at sea; and that she had made signals of the

return. Madame Bonaparte herself, called on him the same day, and made up the affair. When the secretary presented himself before the Consul, the latter said "Bourrienne ce n'est rien, n'y pense plus."—The same day Bourrienne was nominated to a lucrative office.

A very young British peer was presented to him, one day, by Mr. Merry, "You are very young, my lord, for a peer of England; I should hardly imagine that you had yet finished your studies, but I am young myself, and beg your pardon for the observation."

A great many English noblemen, gentleman, and officers, being presented on the 14th of last July, he grew impatient, and asked Mr. Merry when he was likely to put an end to the service.

I conversed with a young officer, who had been in almost every battle with Bonaparte; he said, that he was always eager to have the effusion of blood, and extremely humane to the wounded and prisoners, and that in the passage of Mont St. Bernard, he always exposed himself to the most uncommon fatigue, sleeping on the snow, and depriving himself of every comfort that his rank entitled him to in order to give an example to his officers and men.

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to part for a fresh supply of furs, by the fifteenth of March next, informs all those indebted to him, that they will confer a particular favor on him by discharging their arrears before that time.

JNO. LOWREY.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1804.

### TAKE NOTICE.

SHALL attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Greene, agreeable to act of Assembly in that case made and provided, on the last Thursday in this month, at the house of Laurence Smith in said county, to perpetuate the testimony of witnesses respecting the survey on which the said Smith now lives, granted by patent, bearing date August 1st, 1799, to Thomas Young, for 500 acres, by virtue of an entry made on the 19th day of July 1788, and do such other acts as may be necessary and agreeable to law. In behalf of the heirs of Robert Todd, esq; dec.

Jno. Parker.

Feb. 1st, 1804.



### FOR SALE,

The Valuable Stallion,

SILVER HEELS,

WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jessamine county, the past season, and covered between 90 and 100 mares. The pedigree of this horse is good, and may be seen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the subscriber, in Clarke county. One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and security—One or two geldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.

August 7th 1803.

### FOR SALE,

THE Plantation whereon I now live, containing 279 acres, in Fayette county, on Little North Elk-horn, about 100 acres of cleared land, with a young apple orchard on it, a good convenient dwelling house, good Barn, with the under story of stone, a stone Spring house, a convenient log Still house and Malt house. The soil equal in quality to any, and the title indisputable.

\*2f MATTHEW CALDWELL.

THE debtors, as well as creditors of the late SAMUEL SCOTT, dec. are respectively notified and requested to come forward and settle all their demands and accounts, with

WM. BROWN, Esq.

Garrard county, Jan. 22, 1804.

Taken up by John A. Tharpe, living on Eagle creek, Scott county, a

Dark Bay Mare, about 14 and a half hands high, a bell on, 3 years old, not branded; appraised to 45 dollars.

November 25, 1804.

James M'Crosky.

Taken up by Samuel Wallace,

Madison county, Station Camp, one

Bay Horse,

about 8 or 9 years old, branded with S on the jaw, shoulder and buttock, some few saddle spots on his back; appraised to 36 dollars.

January 13, 1804.

Taken up by Jessie Payne, living on Strode's creek, Bourbon county,

A Brown Horse, two years old, with a small white streak in his face, small nipp on the nose, some white on the end of the tail, no brand perceptible; appraised to 81.

An Iron Gray filly, two years old, no brand perceptible; appraised to 81.

July 10, 1803.

August 6, 1803.

A Black Horse,

4 years old last spring, about 14 hands and a half high, has a star and a small nipp, some saddle spots on his back, some white on the jaw, shoulder and buttock, docked, and branded on the near shoulder but not intelligible; appraised to 40 dollars.



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing"  
THE HAPPY FIRE-SIDE.

A late Liverpool paper affords us the following neat and elegant production. We are confident it will be read with pleasure by every lover of chaste and unaffected poetry.

B. Gaz.

When evening flings her dusky shade,  
O'er day's departing close;  
When labour drops the pen or spade,  
For pleasure or repose.

With hasty step and gladsome heart,  
I seek my much lov'd home;  
A cot that boasts no builder's art,  
An unsparing dome.

Yet there the virtues with their train,  
Of social joys resort;  
Their health and peace and freedom reign,  
Fair exiles from a court.

When heard the scrapings of my feet,  
What transports stir within!  
Affection pipes her welcome sweet,  
Pleasing, tuneful din.

My children fly to share my kiss,  
A little artless group!  
There centred is a mother's bliss,  
And all a father's hope.

My loving partner in her turn,  
Anticipates desire;  
And oft, as if it would not burn,  
She trimm'd the blazing fire.

Consciously she now displays  
The dish and cleanly platter,  
And when excuse for ought the prays,  
Contentment cries "no matter."

Thus round the soul endearment twines,  
With stronger, faster hold:  
Yes, Hymen's lamp still brighter shines,  
And charms still new unfold.

As thus conubial pleasures rise,  
To gild my dear abode,  
To Heaven I lift my grateful eyes,  
And thank a bounteous God.

"Trifles, light as air."

RABELAIS tells us a story of one Philip Placut, who being brisk and hale, fell dead as he was paying an old debt; which, perhaps, causes many, says he, not to pay theirs, for fear of the like accident.

Jerome Bonaparte and his Lady gave a grand ball and supper at Baltimore on Saturday evening, to terminate the old, and welcome the new year. The bride was dressed in black satin and without powder. Jerome was in a blue satin coat, with satin under clothes and powdered. On Monday they were to proceed to Washington, where apartments had been engaged for them, and where they intended passing a week.

## A Great Bargain,

May be had in that valuable and handsome SEAT OF LAND,

WHEREON I now live, in the county of Fayette, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, containing 450 or 460 acres, well improved, and generally thought to be as handsome a place as any in the county—the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long, by 22 wide, finished in a neat, plain manner.—A very fine

GRIST MILL,

with two pair of stones, one of which are French Burrs: the mills and dam were all built about nine months ago, and are generally thought to grind as fast as any mills in the state: the dam, and all under-works of the mills are locust timbers. There are about 130 acres of open land, meadows and grass lots included; springs and stock water that was never known to fail. The title is indisputable.—The terms are, four pounds per acre, cash, or five pounds per acre, half the money paid down, the other half twelve months credit, the land being made subject to the payment. I will sell the whole together, or the mills and 50 or 100 acres with them, or otherwise divide, as may suit best. For further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, any person may be informed, and shewn likewise.

John Rogers.

January 26, 1804.

At a meeting of the board of Trustee, of the town of Lexington, the 11th day of January, 1804.

Be it Ordained, that any and every person opposing the execution of any of the laws of this town, shall, for every such offence, be subject to a fine of not less than one, or more than three dollars.

And be it further Ordained, that from and after the 10th day of February next, no person or persons shall bring their boat or horses, mule or mules ox or oxen or any other thing that will inconvenience the passing to and thro' the market house, under a fine of not less than one, or more than three dollars.

2 Alex. Parker, C. T. L.

## Tobacco,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THE subscriber has about 30,000 lbs of Tobacco, inspected, for sale—and

BACON & WHISKEY sufficient to load a boat 50 feet long; which is building, and will be ready to receive the load by the first day of March.—The Tobacco is three or four years old. The boat and cargo will be sold on a credit, if required, on bond and good security given for payment.

Green Clay.

January 24, 1804.

THE members of the TRANSYLVANIA PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, are required to be punctual in their attendance at a gall meeting, to be held on Saturday, 11th of February, at the College Hall, precisely at 3 o'clock P. M. on business of the last importance.

By order of the President.

THO. T. BARR,

Secretary.

January 28, 1804.

## CONVEYANCING.

**WILLIAM TODD,**  
TAKES the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Lexington, and the public in general that he will draw and complete Deeds of Conveyance, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, Leases, Bonds, Wills, and Agreements of every description, on reasonable terms, at the Clerk's Office of the Fayette Circuit Court; and if necessary, will certify any instrument as Notary Public.

Lexington, Nov. 8th, 1803.

## JOHN POPE,

HAS removed to Lexington, and will PRACTICE LAW in the General Court, and in the Fayette, Jessamine, Clarke, Bourbon, Montgomery and Madison Circuit Courts.

Nov. 10th, 1803.

Bourbon Circuit, November Term, 1803. Nathaniel Williams, complainant, against Lewis Macquere, Absalom Hall, 2 defendants.

Robert Hall sen. and James Hall, 3 ants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants Robert Hall sen. and Absalom Hall, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear here on the third day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the publick news papers in the slate, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house of this county, and one at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Mount Sterling, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

Att. Thos. Arnold, C.C.B.C.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to remove to Woodford, calls upon those indebted to him, to settle their accounts as speedily as possible, to enable him to answer demands against him. Should any persons call in his absence for this purpose, Mr Dudley or Mr. Davidson, at Dr. Fishback's will settle with them. The balances due Ridgely and Fishback, Dr. Fishback will receive; and such persons as have accounts against me individually, will leave them with Mr. Dudley or Davidson.

F. RIDGELY.  
Jan. 20th, 1804.

## FOR SALE,

A MERCHANT MILL  
SAW MILL, and  
DISMILLERY;

SITUATE on the waters of Silver creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of

LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the slate, and the mills and distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county }  
Oct. 1st, 1803. }

JUST PUBLISHED,  
And for sale at this Office—Price 4/6,  
*Political, Commercial and Moral  
REFLECTIONS*

On the late session of

LOUISIANA

To the United States.

By ALLAN B. MAGRUDER Esq.

State of Kentucky.

Montgomery Circuit court, October term, 1803.

James Harrow, Joseph Yardley, Nelson Hackett and Martha his wife late Martha Yardley, Sally Yardley, Robert Porter and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Yardley, and Nancy Yardley and William Yardley, infants under the age of 21 years, by Nelson Hackett, their next friend, which Martha, Sally, Elizabeth, Nancy and William, are children, and heirs at law of William Yardley deceased, and Wiles Cook and Arthur Connally, attorneys.

William Hayes & Weather Smith, Defendants.

In Chancery.

WILLIAM HAYES, one of the defendants in this cause, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state—it is ordered that he do appear here on the first day of their next April term, and answer the complainants bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the publick news papers in the slate, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house of this county, and one at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Mount Sterling, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A copy.) Teste

M. Harison, C. M. C. C.

Taken up by Joseph Runyan, on Cane run, 4 and a half miles from Lexington, A Skew-Bald Horse, upwards of 15 hands high, supposed to be 7 years old next spring, has a white face and a glasseye, docked short, and a bob tail, no brand perceptible, trots and paces, his left ankle has been hurt and is now swelled, and he is somewhat whetted with the geers; appraised to 25. December 7, 1803.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, on the waters of

Somererset, a

Gray Filley,

1 year old last spring, the left hind foot white,

no brand legible; appraised to 9.

John Tredway, jun.

December 7, 1803.

(A copy.)

Teste, FRANCIS TAYLOR C. M. C. C.

January 28, 1804.

## REMOVAL.

### MACCOUN & TILFORD

Have removed their

S T O R E

To the House formerly occupied by

Messrs. SAML. and Geo. Trotter.

July 26th, 1803.

### CASH,

Will be given for

### ALLOW & CHEESE,

At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis

Sanders & Co's store, next door to the

Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington—

A Valuable WORK HORSE,

For Sale for Whiskey.

THE Subscriber will purchase Good

Inspected Crop

## Tobacco,

at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, or on the Ohio river at or below Lime-stone, for which he will give

CASH, and MERCHANTIZE at cash price.

Any person who has a considerable quantity of Tobacco for sale, may be accommodated with bills of exchange for such part of the amount as will be agreed on.

## WILLIAM WEST.

### BROWN AND WEST'S PATENT

### WOODEN STILLS

HAVE been in use for some time, in

the vicinity of Lexington, and have received the most unequivocal approbation

from more than two hundred Practical Distillers, whose certificates could be easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a distillery on this plan, in three or four days, and the cost of stills which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of high proof and free from all disagreeable taste) is produced by one operation, which saves the expence and trouble of doubling.

These stills work more than threetimes as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of purchasing the Patent Right for states, counties or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Paris, some Sunday immediately after Divine service.

The price of Rights to individuals 50 dollars.

John F. Arnold, C. C. B. C.

WANTED

BEES-WAX,

WANTED at the Store of

SEITZ & JOHNSON, Lexington.

Dec. 10, 1803.

THE subscriber returns his most

sincers thanks to his friends and the publick at large, for the encouragement he has received in the prosecution of his business,—and takes this method to inform those who may wish to employ him, that he still continues to carry on the Well Digging business in its various branches, both for Fresh and Salt Water, and hopes that his experience in the digging one hundred and eighty odd wells, will entitle him to future encouragement from the publick. He has a valuable Stone Quarry, open in the vicinity of Lexington, where he will have always on hand for the next season, suitable stones for any parts of building in plain work. Those who apply shall be served at the shortest notice, with punctuality.—He will give good encouragement to two or three hands who understand blowing rocks.

JOHN R. SHAW.

Lex. Dec. 1, 1803.

John Robert Shaw, who now excels,

In blowing rocks and digging wells,

Can water find by the new art,

As well the fresh, so well the salt.

Since conjurers became so wise

In telling where salt water lies;

In hopes I final not be foole,

I've try'd the art of Mr. Cook.

And to my friends I do declare,

A witch I never was before.

Before my matter doth get rich,

Come unto me, the art I'll teach.

No stipend of my friend I take,

I'll shew them all for friendship's sake;